



The Office Of The Principal and Vice - Chancellor

**UPROF MS MAKHANYA, INHLOKO YEYUNIVESITHI NESEKELA SHANSELA
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**INKULUMO ESOMQOKA YOSUKU: KWI-GALA DINNER: YOMGUBHO
WAMA-AWADI OCWANINGO
4th FLOOR FUNCTION HALL
KGORONG BUILDING
UNISA MUCKLENEUK CAMPUS**

2 uMashi (uMbasas) 2018

- Mphathi Wohlelo, Dkt Meiya Nthoesane
- Shansela we-University of South Africa, Mhlonipheki omkhulu owayenguMongameli uThabo Mbeki
- Sihlalo woMkhandlu we-Unisa, Mnu Sakhi Simelane (ongekho lapha)
- Malunga Omkhandlu akhona lapha

- Malunga Amanxusa amanye mazwe
- Dkt Daisy Selematsela, Bamba likaSekela Prinsiphali-we: *Research, Postgraduate Studies, Innovation and Commercialisation*, kanye namalunga esigungu esiphezulu esiphethe se-Unisa kanye namanye amalunga abaphathi kanye nabasebenzi abakhona lapha
- Nkszn Janet Remmington, onguMqondisi weRijini kwi: *Africa and Editorial Director: Global Arts and Humanities Journals*, Taylor & Francis
- Malunga aqhamuka kwezamabhizinisi
- Bafundi base-Unisa nezinhlango zabasebenzi
- Zivakashi ezihloniphekile kusihlwa: bemukeli bama-awadi ethu ocwaningo
- Banandisi bethu bosuku ngomculo, kule ntambama, i-New Kopano Quartet
- Zihambeli ezihloniphekile, manene namanenekazi

Ngiyanibingelela nonke. Egameni leShansela, Umkhandlu nabaphathi be-Unisa, kuyintokozo nenhlonipho kimi ukunemukela nonke ngomoya wemfudumalo kulolu suku olugqamile kwikhalenda yesikhungo sethu, lomgubho wonyaka Wama-awadi Ezocwaningo nobuqambi bezinto ezintsha.

Ngo 1995, lapho kusungulwa isihlandla sokuqala, sokwethula i-

inthanethi kumazwe omhlaba, uTerry Evans, wabeka wathi: *“Globalization presents nations with a dilemma: they access the world, but the world invades them.”*¹ Kanti-ke, kunyaka ka 2018 ngeke sisakuphikisa ukuthi umkhakha wezemfundo ephakeme kuwo wonke umhlaba ukwisimo sezinguquko eziyisimanga. Izinto ezenzeka ngokungezeleleka kancane-kancane kwezepolitiki, kwezenhlalisano nakwezomnotho zibange ukuphazamiseka kakhulu kanti futhi lezi zinto yizo ezibanga ushintsho kumhlaba esiphila kuwo, lokhu okwenza ukuthi kumele kuhlolwe kabusha indima yezemfundo ngekusasa eliyinsonge-nsonge nelingacacile kahle.

UPhilip Altbach enoHans de Wit bachaza lokhu ngokulandelayo:

The global landscape for higher education internationalisation is changing dramatically. What one might call ‘the era of higher education internationalisation’ over the past 25 years (1990–2015) that has characterised university thinking and action might either be finished or, at least, be on life support. The unlimited growth of internationalisation of all kinds – including massive global student mobility, the expansion of branch campuses, franchised and joint degrees, the use of English as a language for teaching and research worldwide and many other elements – appears to have come to a rather abrupt end, especially in Europe and North America. We have previously argued that Trumpism, Brexit and the rise of nationalist and anti-immigrant politics in

¹ Evans, T. 1995. Globalisation, post-Fordism and open and distance education. *Distance Education*, 16(2).

Europe were changing the landscape of global higher education. Subsequent events have strengthened our conviction that we are seeing a fundamental shift in higher education internationalisation that will mean rethinking the entire international project of universities worldwide.²

Manene namanenekazi, uma besinokungabaza ngokujula kwalesi sitatimende, singabheka isibonelo sokwenzeke kulo nje leliviki esiphezu kwalo, uNdunankulu waseBrithani, uTeresa May, umemezele ukubuyekezwa kwezemfundo yase-UK ephakeme okuzokwenziwa wonke unyaka, kanti nase-New Zealand nakhona, benze isimemezelo esifanayo sezinguquko ezinkulu nokubuyekezwa kwemfundo. Lezi zinguquko kwezemfundo, kuseyisiqalo nje. Le ngxoxo kudala iqalile kumazwe eNyakatho neMelika kanye naseYuropha, kanti emazweni asathuthuka, kukhona amazwi aya ngokuqina, nawo abeka inselele kwindlela imfundo eqhuba ngayo okwamanje, kanye nokubeka umbono ngemfundo ephakeme yekusasa ehlukile kunalena esinayo nesiyisebenzisayo okwamanje. Kanti lokhu kukhombisa ukuya ngokugudluka kakhulu kokwenzekayo manje kanti futhi kusibuyisela kwinqubo yokwenza izinto ngenqubo yokwazi okulungile nokungalunganga (ethics) ubulungiswa kwezenhlalo, kanye nokuthi imfundo kumele igxile ekwakheni umoya wokuzithiba nokwenza okulungile njengento elungelo isizwe

sonkana kanye nabantu ziqu.

² Altbach, PG & de Wit, H. 2018. The challenge to higher education internationalisation. *University World News*, 23 February. Issue No. 494.

Ngisho noma izinquko zaqala ngerivolushini eyenzeka kweze-IT, ikakhulukazi ngokusungula kwe-inthanethi, kodwa manje lezi zinguquko sezibange ukuthi inqubo yokungalingani iye ngokukhula kuzo zonke izizwe zomhlaba – ngoba manje lokhu kungalingani kubonakala ngokuqeda izinkambiso zakudala zemfundo ephakeme ezazisekelwe zinkambiso zaphesheya. Okuyisimanga ukuthi inqubo ye-globalisation yenze umhlaba wabamncane ngokuxhumanisa amazwe, kodwa ngokwenze njalo yenze ukuthi sibuyekeze kabusha nakanzulu izindawo nemikhakha esisebenza kuyo.

Ngabe konke lokhu kusho ukuthini kwiyunivesithi ngo 2018? Empeleni lokhu kuchaza ukuthini kwezocwaningo neyunivesithi yethu?

Izindaba ezimnandi wukuthi:

Isikimu sokuxhumana nokusebenzisana neYuropha, i-Erasmus+, siyaqhubeka nokusebenza – kanti futhi singathola nenye imali ethe xaxa. Izizwe zebesifunda se-ASEAN ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations – nazo ziqhubeka ngomgudu ofanayo njenge-European Union ekuqhubeleni phambili ukuhambisana kwezakhiwo zaso zesi-akhademiki, ukuqinisekisa iqophelo noma ikhwalithi kanye nokuhambisana kwezinto kwirijini kanye nokusebenzisana kwimikhakha yayo yezemfundo ephakeme. 'Ukwenza izinto zihambelana nezamanye amazwe omhlaba ekhaya' kanye nokugxilisa ukuxhumana namazwe omhlaba kwezemfundo

ephakeme sekuyinqubo okukhulunywa ngayo kakhulu kuwo wonke umhlaba “The major European mobility and collaboration scheme, Erasmus+, remains firmly in place – and might even receive additional funding. The ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations – region is moving in similar directions as the European Union in promoting harmonisation of its academic structures, improving quality assurance and increasing regional mobility and collaboration in its higher education sector. ‘Internationalisation at home’ and comprehensive internationalisation have entered the vocabulary of higher education around the world.”³

Kwi-Unisa, lokhu zindaba ezimnandi ngoba okwamanje sikwisigaba sezinguquko ezinkulu, zokuqikelela ukuthi sifezekisa umbono wethu wokuba yiyunivesithi ebumba ikusasa ekusebenzeleni bonke abantu (*the African university shaping futures in the service of humanity*). Sigqugquzelwa ukuthi sandise inani labacwaningi, kanye nomfutho wocwaningo lwethu, kanti futhi nokwenza ucwaningo oluhambisana nesimo, futhi oluzokhiqiza izinzuzo ezinkulu kumkhakha wama-SDG (ikakhulukazi i-SDG 4). Kanti futhi sikhuthazwa, ngokuhambisana nesu lethu kanye nesikhundla sethu njenge-yunivesithi abantu abakwazi ukufunda bekude ye- ODeL, ukuthi senze ucwaningo lokusebenzisana emkhakheni kazwelonke, futhi ngokusebenzisana kanye nocwaningo oluzobawusizo nokuba nemiphumela ebambekayo kumkhakha wezolwazi oluphumela

ngaphandle kwemingcele yezwe lethu, futhi ucwaningo oluzoqinisekisa ukuqhubeka kokuthi abacwaningi bethu babengabaziwa njengabeza ucwaningo lwezinga eliphezulu nocwaningo oludingekayo noluhambisana nezimo.

Iphothfolio yethu kwezocwaningo, izifundo zethu ze-Postgraduate, ubuqambi bezinto ezintsha nakwezohwebo, kuhlinzeka ngendawo lapho abaqambi bezinto ezintsha nabacabanga ngokujulile bakwazi ukusebenza ngokukhululeka, kanti izindaba ezimnandi ukuthi imibono emisha ithola inzuzo. Izifiso abanazo wumfutho wogqozi lokuqhanda izinto ezintsha kanye nokusebenzisa imibono emisha, ukuxazulula izinkinga zangempela zomhlaba. Ucwaningo eUnisa lwenziwa ngama-akhademiki kanye nezitshudeni eseziphothule izifundo zazo. Amathuba ocwaningo anikezwa nakumaprofeshinali kanye nabasebenza kwi-administreshini, lokhu okwenza ukuthi ucwaningo lube ngumsebenzi wayo yonke iyunivesithi.

³ Altbach & de Wit, *ibid.*

Ukuzimisela kwethu ukuphakamisela phezulu abesimame, ikakhulukazi abesimame abamnyama, kucwaningo yinto esiziqhenya ngayo, kanti futhi isikhombise imiphumela emihle ngokuyisimanga. Okusemqoka ngenqubo yethu, ukuzimisela kwethu ukusebenze ngezinga neqophelo eliphezulu kanye nosekelo kubacwaningi abasaqala imisebenzi yabo, abaholi abasha kwezocwaningo, kanye nabacwaningi kumaqembu okumele asekelwe kakhulu. Empeleni ngeqiniso elimsulwa, lokhu kuyinto elungile ukuthi siyenze ukuze sihlangabezane nezinselele esibhekene nazo zezentuthuko, kanye nesidingo sokuthi kube nezinguquko zangempela ezibambekayo kuhulumeni wethu osathuthukisa izinto, kanye nokwenza izinguquko zangampela zesikhathi eside.

Manene namanenekazi, ngokubona uhla lwabemukeli bama-awadi kule ntambama, (kunabantu abangaphezulu kwesibalo sika 70), kanti futhi ukunaba kwemisebenzi yabo nezimpumelelo zabo, ngingasho ngokuzethemba ukuthi e-Unisa, indaba yethu iqonde njengothi lomkhonto, izinto zihamba ngononina. Sikwazi ukuhlanganisa izidingo zentuthuko, ukwenza ucwaningo oluqondene nezimo, kanye nokuxhumana nezwekazi le-Afrika kanye namazwe omhlaba, kanti futhi siyaziqhenya ngalokho.

Kodwa usemningi umsebenzi okusamele wenziwe. Ngisho noma kunemiphumela emihle nekhulayo, ucwaningo oluvela eAfrika, lusesezingene lika 2% kuphela uma luqhathaniswa nenani lilonke locwaningo lwamazwe omhlaba, kanti olungu 1% ngolubela kwi-kwi-sub-Saharan Afrika. Lokhu akuyona into enhle neze. Siphokelekile ukuthi siveze uvo lwethu kanye nokubonisa ukujula kwezingqondo zethu uma kuqhathaniswa nezwekazi kanye namazwe omhlaba kwezenjula yokucabanga kanye nokwenza. Yisona sikhathi lesi samanje ukuthi senze lokho.

Kulobu busuku banamuhla, sihlangane lapho ukuthi sihloniphe izinkanyezi zethu ezigqamile kwezamaprofeshini, ukusebenza kwabo ngokuzikhandla ukwenza ucwaningo kanye nobuqambi bezinto ezintsha nezimpumelelo zabo kulokho abakuzuzile. Siyanibongela kakhulu nonke ngokuzikhandla nokuzimisela kwenu kwimisebenzi yezinga eliphezulu kumkhakha wezifundo eziphakeme, lokhu kubonakala ngokuqhubeka kobuhle bemisebenzi yenu njalo ngokufanayo. Akulula ukwenza ucwaningo ngapha ube ufundisa. Leli zinga lokwenza umsebenzi waleli qophelo, kudinga ukuhamba ibanga elide kakhulu – kanti lokhu kuvamise ukwenzeka ngokuhambisana nokungaphumeleli kahle ukwenza imisebenzi eminingi yasekhaya, ngakho-ke sibonga nemindeni ikakhulukazi labo eniphilisana nabo emakhaya ngosekelo lwabo kini kanye nokuzidela kwabo ngesikhathi nixakekile.

Kinina enimukela ama-awadi kulobu busuku, siyanibonga ngokuzimisela kwenu, iprofeshinalizimu yenu, kanye nokuzinikela kwenu. Sizizwa sihloniphekile ukubonga imizamo yenu nezimpumelelo zenu. Sinethulela izigqoko, siyanibongela, kanti futhi sithokoza nani ekujabuleni kwenu kanye nokuziqhenya.

Ngiyabonga